"OBSERVATIONS" IN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT


The period under review has been marked by a deterioration of the general situation in Cyprus. Tension between the two communities of the Island has noticeably increased and there have been a number of intercommunal incidents, some of them serious.

However, thanks largely to the presence of UNFICYP and its constant efforts to minimize incidents and defuse tense situations whenever they occur, a relative, though superficial, calm has been maintained. The task of UNFICYP has become increasingly difficult. It has been able to achieve only limited progress in the normalization of conditions in the island and none at all in the important fields of freedom of movement and deconfrontation.

Despite UNFICYP's efforts, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has continued to deny freedom of movement in the area it controls to unarmed Greek Cypriot civilians. The leadership ascribes its negative attitude to security reasons, but the fact remains that some 80% of the population of Cyprus are deprived of their basic right to travel freely on the public roads of that area.

Nor has UNFICYP been able to achieve any progress with regard to deconfrontation. The persistent confrontation between the Cyprus National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot Fighters has become more dangerous with the passage of time, as the two opposing forces have continued to improve their military efficiency and capability. An additional disturbing factor is that this increase in military efficiency and capability has led to a periodic tendency on the part of one side or the other to attempt to alter to its advantage the very delicate balance of military and police dispositions and patterns of activity along the Green Line and in other sensitive areas. In each such case UNFICYP has endeavored to maintain the status quo, or when possible to make new arrangements in agreement with both sides. In this connexion, while the Cyprus Government has continued to co-operate with UNFICYP in most cases, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has been reluctant to extend to UNFICYP the same measure of cooperation as in the past. I wish to emphasize once again that UNFICYP can fulfill its responsibilities only if it has such co-operation of both sides. It is to be hoped that such co-operation will be extended to it in the future.

There can be little doubt that much of the present climate of uneasiness is due to the uncertainties regarding the search for a solution of the Cyprus problem. As the intercommunal talks have gradually reached a deadlock, the hopes of three years ago have given way to frustration and tension. This tension has been recently deepened by rumors of the presence of General Grivas in the Island and a possible resurgence of the pro-enosis campaign among some sections of the Greek Cypriot population. As the prospect of an agreed solution has appeared to wane, the danger of a recurrence of violence has increased.

I remain convinced that the best way of dealing with the Cyprus problem is through a negotiated agreement between the two communities on its constitutional aspects. On the other hand, I have come to the conclusion that the intercommunal talks in their present form have reached an impasse which cannot be overcome without some new impetus being given to them. Two considerations have led me to believe that it is possible to reactivate these talks. First, all the parties have agreed that the intercommunal talks should continue in modified form with a view to promoting the search for a solution of outstanding problems; and secondly, the discussions between the Government of Greece and Turkey have recently led to joint efforts by them aimed at reactivating the intercommunal talks.

I have described above my efforts in consultation with the Foreign Ministers of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey — and later with the representatives to the intercommunal talks — to reactivate these talks in a new form which might serve to reactivate them and to facilitate progress in this in mind I made a suggestion which, although it did not wholly satisfy the two original parties, was calculated to remove various preoccupations enough into account to be acceptable. Initially, my suggestion was fully accepted by one of these parties, ac-
cepted by one of these parties, accepted only in part by another, and accepted with modifications by a third. One of the two parties, the intercommunal talks also accepted my suggestion, but the other party accepted them only in part. Discussions on this matter are proceeding. I still feel that my suggestion has merit, and I would hope that after further consideration by, and discussion with, the parties concerned, it might yet prove acceptable as a new starting point for the intercommunal talks. If such an outcome is achieved, I shall, of course, inform the Security Council immediately.

In my last report to the Security Council I stated that "what is lacking, and needs to be restored, is the parties' mutual confidence in each other's good faith and ultimate political objectives" (S/10199, para 82). Since that time we have seen one step forward in the field of mutual confidence, as evidenced by the joint efforts of Greece and Turkey to remove some of the obstacles to a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem. As I have previously indicated, the basis of such a settlement should be found in the concept of an independent, sovereign, and unitary state with the adequate participation of the two communities.

It is no secret that two fears especially dominate the Cyprus problem — the fear of partition and the Turkish Cypriot side the fear of annihilation by the Greek Cypriots. I know that both these concepts are deeply rooted in the history of the problem and that it is difficult for some of the parties concerned to disown them. The truth is, however, that the apprehensions aroused by these two ideas could be laid to rest, a large cloud would cease to hang over all efforts to that if the Security Council were able in some way to assist the parties in dispelling the difficulties created by these two fears and, if necessary, to reaffirm its own determination to ensure that no settlement was reached in Cyprus within the principles of the Charter and the spirit and letter of its resolutions on the subject, a great improvement in the atmosphere of the talks and in the relations between the parties might result.

Mr. B. Osorio-Tafall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, was interviewed last week for the BBC Panorama programme by Mr. Julian Pettifer.

(Continued on Back Page)
FORCE COMMANDER
HOS DANCAN

Tisdag den 30 november motlade Dancan XVI det första besöket av Force Commander, General D. Prem Chand.

Generalen landade pr. helikopeter i Xerox-lejren kl. 1300 och blev börjades av CHL Y.J. Ute samt av en resten leded av KN P.M. Man, bestående av en civila och håndiskalet samling konstaterade och överleftsamt, som för en gång skyldig hade bytt ut de hvide torkna och håndväskor i sig med vitt kost blutfärg.

General Prem Chand gick hitförra igenom Xerox-lejren för att luta på officerer och befälhavande, der ligkleds i dagen anskikt vor kommna i städget.

Generals för slutet till KLMV, var en råtvinstning, samarter och beslag utfört tiden indelad månad, där generalen uter ankom till Xerox för att deltaga i frekvens. Kl. sa.

1400 förhölls generalen igen Dancan pr. helikopeter. Forhölls också generalen utdöd sin fula tillhevik.

Inom avgangen hade generalen satt sig av en några saker och undrade om att alla, som eventuellt inte endast var fula riktig tid i system på jobbet, kunde någon gå på och få en uteplövning för livet. Generalen utdöd

förenad af denne friden, stoppares risak, förrona att vara ett soldatjobb, också någon gå på och få en uteplövning för livet. Generalen utdöd

med noteringen om att Dancan XVI skulle ha sin stiledes orgtryck med samma standard, som der vilja fä-

ligare hold er skrift tradition för.

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TORRT OCH VATT SIM VID CAPSIDES BEACH

Innan det klartåtor förhanden laster enklare att fastna runt Cypernas grund och kastning av en huvudatura av lättare spiggar och flint grund

neutralisering i förtidshjuling. Fjärra platsen när flytt på beachen vid Capsides och insatte 200 meter per minut. Allt känt och uppskattat utan några problem.

BOLLSEGER

OCH FÖRLUST

Footballresultat fortsätter att gemma in. En del gisselorna - goda mindre gisselorna. I gångna sekunder har bataljonens lag insett på olika fark - cyperniska lag. För-

na matchen spelades i Famagusta Old City och där förlopdde "de

gjorda med hela 6:0. Våra utlo-

nedes skyldigt förförluster på att vi hade många fylt-spelare med och att vi var ur form och att motståndarna var bra.

i andra matchen vann svenskar-

na emottalde med 5:1 över ett

turfjäderpistil disk II-lag.

Efter matchendes följe livrä-

ning och ochlivsättnings av en snod-

nametoden. Rumänturare Hans

Fransén från Västerås ledde ov-

gare.

Nästa match, den 9 december, spelades i Stavanger.

Efter den ordinarie program-

nogmånadernas demonstrationer i Torstens Lundans från Malmöberget så kallad lundom eller torrorn, vilket bedragde att till källområdena stora

mynning. Torsten höll sig emel-

let "Blårens" avslutning i kapten,

innan han urmatte sjönk ihop på stranden mörka sand.

På bilden ses Torsten Lundan avvakta 200 meter sandhöj och kommandant Tholander som följer intresserat hans rörelser.

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SWEDCON NEWS
Swedish Forces Photos

KRAVALLEXCERIS
OCH "PLÅTNING"

Kravallexcercis har kommit i

åtgärd. I slutet av förra veckans bör-

jade följe på markens gräns på

kampens dammiga planer. Myc-

ket träning behöver för att dessa

exercer skall bli perfekt - men det

för en summary bevis för att dessa

exercer skall tillåtas.

För att låta instrukt-

jörmaterial gejuda han till och

med upp�sättningsträdet på ett av de högsta tak vi har inom campen.

världen de skulle ta bilder på 

avslutning av "plåtning" - endast för frågeställ.

Så fotografer fick alltid också prova på karavalleris.

fotografer fick alltid också prova på karavalleris.

På bilden är Gunner Persson, Rolf Schön, Tommy Johansson, Våstvik, Hans Adolfsson, Sjöt-

na och rune Palm, S. Säfström som ser krigsiga ut.

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TVÅ ENERGISKA MAJORER LÄGNAR BATALJONEN

Med den SCACYPD som lämnde Cypern i veckan följde majorerna Bertil Tholander och Hans Grund som därmed fullgjort sin tjänstgöring vid

den svenska bataljonen i klasser offiser respektive likare.

Major Tholander - allmänt kallad Tholle - kom hit med re-

dan med Försvarsmaktet genom en nyckel och omedelbart uppstötte han att det fanns mycket att uttesta

en kass-dörr här vid Carl Gustaf Camp. Han gick i gång med uppvisningen och respektive till inte vänta pa på.

Han har flera möten i privat-

vane-rum, restorat Upp i 2:a platsens förläggningar, gjort

om offentligheten till en tjevlig

som ingenting och för närvar-

ande håller marken på att

bygga ut efter hans räknings.

Generalen höll inte alla konsert-

liga smycken.

Själ avser han dock att den

stora stenbrott under tid var

ne i veckan fotograferade.

Visserligt att han var i GcC

och inskriver sig en FN-kämpen lycka

med att frivilliga fotomottag-

ningar för föresatt.

Doktor Grund som normalt

är provinsiell är i Österbotten.

han visserlig att han i farvar-

esta andelen av marken för att

komma dit. Han vill se att en

kämpen lycka och inskriver sig

friwilliga fotomottag-

ningar för föresatt.

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ningar för föresatt.

Visserligt att han i GcC

och inskriver sig en FN-kämpen

lycka med att frivilliga fotomottag-

ningar för föresatt.
Round The Clock Service

The three members of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps who run the Petrol Point at Camp UNFICYP, Nicosia, are kept busy throughout the week. There is a daily issue of some six to eight hundred gallons of petrol to be made. The petrol is in two grades, one for cars and the other for landrovers and four ton trucks.

They work normal hours and are open for an hour in the afternoon. Added to this, one of them is always "on call" should someone require petrol at any time of the day or night. Strict safety regulations are enforced with only one vehicle being allowed at the petrol point at a time. Included in their tasks is the weekly resupply of the petrol points at the contingent camps.

VISIT OF ANGLICAN BISHOP TO UNFICYP

The Anglican Bishop to the British Forces, the Reverend J. T. Hughes, paid a short visit to HQ UNFICYP where he met the Force Commander and Commodore before flying to the United Kingdom.

BRITCON NEWS

MINOR REPAIR !!!

Workticket Signed?

The Regimental Provost Corporal of the Royal Irish Rangers, Corporal McKee, chooses the workticket of a vehicle leaving Polomithia Camp. The Regiment was formed on 1st July 1968 when the three former Irish Regiments, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Royal Ulster Rifles and The Royal Irish Fusiliers amalgamated. In December 1968 one battalion was disbanded. The 2nd battalion has just returned to the United Kingdom from Babrein. The 1st Battalion was posted to Cyprus from Germany.

Britcon News

CRAFTSMAN R.K. Jarvis who is attached to the Force Reserve is seen repairing one of the Hussars landrovers. 'A' Squadron handed over 'B' Squadron on 11th December. The squadron have covered some 184,000 miles patrolling the island visiting some of the more remote villages to show the UNFICYP flag.

IRCON VERSUS UNTSO

On Saturday 27th November a very enjoyable game of rugby was held at Dhekelia between 21 Infantry Group and a team drawn from the observers stationed with the United Nations True Surveillance Organization in the Middle East.

The UNTSO team, although consisting mainly of Irish Officers, included players from New Zealand, France and Holland which added an international flavour to the game. It was quite an achievement for UNFICYP to have provided fifteen men, all players of rugby, at one place and at one time, as the teams had to converge, for the flight from Jerusalem, from posts in Syria, Israel and Jordan. Also, careful adjustments had to be made to duty rosters to allow the team to travel the "hot".

The match itself was an exciting one in which Irons were rather flattered by their winning score of 24 points to 4. But for some last ditch tackle and brilliant positional play by Iron's veteran full back Captain Garry Kenny the scores might easily have been reversed. Others to shine for Irons were Lieutenant J.J. Carley, Lieutenant Chris Morey and Signalman Pat O'Grady. UNFICYP were best served by their youthful team captain, Commandant Vin Howie, and by Captain Larry Cooke who scored a very well taken try.

The visitors were later entertained to dinner at Zygi where afterwards, hosts and guests entertained each other with traditional rugby talk whilst partaking of light refreshments. A Irish, led by no means dejected, UNFICYP team returned to Jerusalem on the following day. Perhaps they will be afforded the opportunity of reversing their fortunes at a later date.

Three very interested spectators at the UNTSO v Ironn Rugby Match. Colonel W. Bunworth, who is Chairman of the UN Mixed Armistice Commission of UNTSO on the Israeli/Syrian border, is flanked by (left) Lieutenant Colonel W. Callaghan, Officer Commanding 21 Infantry Group, and (right) by Lieutenant Colonel P. D. Hogan, Chief Operations Officer, UNFICYP. Colonel Bunworth has a very distinguished record of UN Service and was Commanding Officer of the second Irish unit to serve with UN, the 5th Battalion in the Congo.

The UNTSO Team.

The 21 Infantry Group Team.
**LES AUMÔNIERS**

Pourvoir aux besoins spirituels des hommes est un autre devoir pour l'infanterie et est une nécessité pour chaque unité. Contrairement à ce que l'on pense, ce n'est pas un devoir d'une seule journée par semaine; en fait, les besoins passés chaque semaine à prêter des sermons, à conseiller les soldats, et en général à prêter une oreille sympathique et attentive à tous, dépasse grandement les heures de travail de prêche de tous les membres du contingent.

Les Capitaines John Cook et Gerry Veilieux sont les deux "Padres" actuels du Contingent Canadien. Le Capitaine Cook est l'Aumônier protestant et le Capitaine Veilieux est l'Aumônier catholique.

Le Capitaine Cook est natif de Barrie, en Ontario et est à Chypre depuis août dernier. Sa fonction à Chypre est pour six mois et il se retournera au Canada en février.

Le Capitaine Veilieux, lui, est natif de Québec et se trouve à Chypre depuis septembre dernier pour un stage de six mois.

**ARTISTES CANADIENS À CHYPRE**


**RALLYE DE BICYCLETTE**

Les membres de la Compagnie de troupes ont récemment pris part à un rallye de bicyclettes. Il y avait quatre équipes en compétition, soit les peloton 1, 2, 3 et 4 et le poste de commandement de la compagnie. Chaque équipe de quatre membres a dû compléter le trajet de huit milles. Cette compétition fut remportée par le peloton 5.

**Lomaupseerin virkistysmatka**


**PALONTORJUNTA**


**FINCON NEWS**

KUVASATOA OMORPHITAN KUNTORADALTA

 vão palavan nesteen, juon esiin. näyttökéskä käytetty kotoin on aivan käytökohtelusta saa.
I would like here to add that it would seem to me to be appropriate, and most desirable of this juncture, when the United Nations has been involved in this problem for several years, and with considerable expenditure both of effort and money, that the Security Council should become more actively involved in opening the parties in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

On some of the basic issues it seems to me that the Council's assistance and new initiatives, of course with the agreement of the parties, would be a reassessing and constructive element in their efforts to reach a settlement.

It was considered by the Council itself to consider how best it might play such a role.

As the search for a solution of the Cyprus problem continues, it is essential that every effort be made to maintain quiet in the Island. In view of the recent situation in Cyprus I have no alternative but to recommend an extension of the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months until 15 June 1972. The Government of Cyprus and the Governments of Greece and Turkey have conveyed to me their agreement with this recommendation.

In making this recommendation I must record the view that the situation on the Island is due to political and social problems mainly, and not to the actions of the United Nations Force. It may also be that the Force acting in concert with the Governments of Greece and Turkey, any action the United Nations could take, that would have any effect on the situation in Cyprus.

This is the last report which is incumbent upon me, and, in light of the situation in Cyprus, I would like to express several ideas to the Council. It will be one of my regrets that I cannot report, in accordance with the Security Council's resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, that there has been found "a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well-being of all the people of Cyprus as a whole and the preservation of international peace and security."

I remember well the hopes and expectations engendered by the unanimous adoption of the Council resolution of 4 March 1964. It provided for the withdrawal of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force and for mediation. The Force, intended to be of only the most temporary nature, was intended to last three months — "to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions." The mediator, in the meantime, was to "use all his endeavours with the representatives of the communities and with the Governments concerned to achieve the peaceful solution and an agreed settlement to which I have already referred. Not only the mediation called for by the Security Council, but the search for a solution has also proved impossible to resume the search for an agreed solution in full measure."

Thus the hopes and expectations of 1964 are yet to be fulfilled. After nearly eight years, the situation in the Cyprus is still not in sight; conditions in the Island remain precarious and I have to come once more before the Security Council in fact for the twentieth time to recommend a further extension of the mandate of UNFICYP. I am conscious that this situation cannot continue indefinitely, to the detriment of the people of Cyprus and as a lingering threat to international peace and security.

Despite the difficulties involved, I am deeply convinced that, given the necessary good will, the Cyprus problem is capable of solution. It is my hope that, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the parties to this problem will soon find it possible, in the interest of the well-being of the people of Cyprus and the cause of international peace and security, to make those necessary compromises and accommodations without which no settlement can be achieved.

In concluding this report, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Governments which have provided contingents and personnel for UNFICYP and to those which have made voluntary contributions for the support of the operation. I also wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, to the Force Commander and to all the Officers and men of UNFICYP as well as the civilian staff. They have continued to carry out their tasks with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important task assigned to them by the Security Council.

The weekly C.B.C. transmission of special programmes for UN Forces are broadcast on 498 metres, 602 kilocycles, as follows:

Monday 1330 — 1400 hrs Radio EIREAN production.
Tuesday 2000 — 2030 hrs SWEDISH local requests.
Wednesday 2000 — 2030 hrs News from CANADA and records.
Friday 2000 — 2030 hrs UN Discotheque presented by John Crosse.
Saturday 2000 — 2030 hrs DANISH local requests.

Sunday 2000 — 2300 hrs BCANDIAN local productions from each of the Nordic Continents in turn.

News in English can be heard every day at 0800 hrs, 1400 hrs and 1945 hrs.